

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: H. W. Fowler, 44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25
Daily without Sun.	3.00	1.50	.75
Sun. edition only	2.00	1.00	.50
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.
City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department (Phone 38) before leaving the city.
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Education in Virginia.

In yesterday's paper we reproduced from the International Year Book of 1902 statistics showing what the South was doing for popular education, as compared with other sections of the country. It will be gratifying to Virginians to know that this State is considerably above the average in the matter of public education, and we are making considerable progress.

In 1871 the school population of Virginia—that is to say, the number of children between five and twenty-one years of age—was 247,002 white, 164,019 colored, total 411,021. The number of pupils enrolled was 92,534 white, 38,554 colored, total 131,088; the number of pupils in daily average attendance was 82,270 white, 28,453 colored, total 110,723; the number of teachers employed was 3,011; the average number of months taught, 4.66; the whole number of schools, 2,904; the value of school property, \$189,880; total expenditures for schools, \$545,826.

In 1902 the school population was 326,426; colored, 265,258; total, 591,684; the number of school houses, 6,832; colored, 2,272; total, 8,856; number of pupils enrolled: white, 157,138; colored, 118,461; total, 375,601. It may be mentioned here that the number of colored pupils in 1901 was 123,330. This falling off is probably due to the fact that the colored school population is gradually decreasing in Virginia. The number of pupils in average daily attendance was 157,975 white, 67,554 colored, total 224,769; number of teachers, 9,044; average number of months, 6.11; value of school property, \$2,907,064; total expenditures for school purposes, \$2,137,261.90, of which the State appropriated \$1,008,761.10. The remainder, \$1,128,500, was raised by local taxation. The per cent. of school population enrolled averaged for the whole State 61 for the white children and 46 for the colored children. In many counties, however, the percentage was not less than 70 and in some it was more than 80. These figures do not take into account the children in attendance at private schools.

The number of schools opened in 1902 was seventeen more than were opened in 1901, but eighty-nine less than in 1902. This decrease is due to the modern tendency to consolidate, and means better schools.

In his report for 1903, Superintendent Southall says that probably the weakest point in the public school system of Virginia is the inadequate salaries paid to the teachers, only two States in the Union paying a smaller average salary. In 1871 the average salary paid for men was \$22.36; of women, \$26.33; in 1903, the average salary of men was \$34.56; of women, \$27.59. During this period the schools and teachers have increased threefold. "We are spending four times as much money for public schools and employing three times as many teachers as at the beginning of the system," says the superintendent, "and yet the school term and the average salary of the teachers remain practically as they were thirty years ago."

That being the case, it is surprising to learn that, whereas in 1871 and for the next ten years the male teachers in the public schools constituted a majority of all the teachers, white and colored, since 1881, with slight fluctuations, the white male teachers have been gradually decreasing in number until there were in the public schools in 1904 only 1,671 white male teachers, against 1,616 in 1871. In the same period the white female teachers increased from 95 to 6,230, or more than sixfold. There are about twice as many colored male teachers now in the schools as at the beginning of the system, but they have been gradually declining in numbers since 1886. White men and colored men can make more money at almost any other occupation than they can make teaching a public school in Virginia. There are some exceptional cases, of course, but that is the rule. The children of the State are being educated in the main by women.

The general exhibit is encouraging, and it is more encouraging to know that popular education is more popular in Virginia to-day than ever before. The

cause is growing, the desire for education is increasing, and the tax-payers are more and more willing to pay the cost of the best public schools. If we continue to make the progress that we have made during the past few years, it will not be long before our entire school system will compare favorably with that of any other State.

Political Musings.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlottesville Progress, thinks that The Times-Dispatch was dreaming deep dreams when it said some time ago that it would not be surprised to see President Roosevelt come forward in the near future as the champion of tariff reform. "We have more than once said," observes the Progress, "that President Roosevelt was fast getting to be a pretty good Democrat; but we said this more in a spirit of banterage or pleasantry than serious earnest; for we look upon Roosevelt as an independent, unswerving, and unflinching Republican. He feels so sure of his recognized allegiance to his party that he can afford to criticize its false and injurious policies without breaking with his political associates, regarding these injurious policies as temporary aberrations from which the party would return to its old paths. But to expect that he will see the error of his party's ways on the protective question is so strong a light as to induce him in the near future to come forward as the ardent champion of tariff reform" is a hope that we cannot indulge.

Of course, our statement was not to be taken too literally. We do not expect Roosevelt to come out in the near future and renounce the whole theory of protection and declare for free trade. But Roosevelt has shown that he is a man of the people; that he is opposed to laws that discriminate against the popular interest, and, in order to be consistent, for everybody knows that he is honest, he must be in favor of such readjustment of the tariff as will prevent greedy corporations from taxing the people in order to swell their own profits. We believe that Roosevelt is at heart a tariff reformer in the best meaning of that term. Does our Charlottesville contemporary concur?

Our contemporary also thinks that it is "a little previous" to exploit Roosevelt as a probable candidate of a great people's party in 1908. It believes that Roosevelt was entirely sincere in saying that he would not be a candidate for presidential honors in that year. So do we; but no man is greater than the people, and if a great people's party should be formed in 1908, composed of reformers from all parties, and call upon Roosevelt to lead them under the banner of popular rights, he is not the man to decline. Mind you, we have made no such prediction; we simply said that stranger things had been in American politics. There is no doubt, however, on this score: Roosevelt likes the people and the people like Roosevelt. At heart our President is a pretty good Democrat, and a pretty good Southern Democrat at that. All things are possible in politics.

The Art of Observing.

"We greatly regret," says the New York Tribune, a newspaper that is very careful in its statements, "that in our recent editorial comment on the decision in the Kindwood Coal Company case, we did injustice to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and some of its stockholders, mistakenly trusting to the accuracy of a news article published by a contemporary."

How hard it is to get exact facts! There are so many ways of making errors; there is only one way to get a story straight. This is one of the great drawbacks to journalism, one of the greatest annoyances and distressful experiences of the conscientious editor. If there is one thing that an honest, well trained newspaper man desires, it is to be accurate in his statements. Accuracy is a great asset to a reputable newspaper. The newspaper which can establish the reputation of being reliable in all departments will establish itself upon sure foundations. The difficulty is that in the hurry and rush of making a paper every day it is impossible to verify every statement that is made. Time and again the editor of a daily newspaper is embarrassed, as was the editor of the New York Tribune, in expressing an opinion based upon a statement which turns out to be inaccurate.

All this leads us to remark that accuracy is a fine art and can only be acquired by cultivation. There are many liars in the world who are liars because they have not been taught how to tell the truth. They do not mean to lie, but they have not learned to be accurate, and accuracy, as we have said, implies training. This phase of education is, we fear, sadly neglected in schools—the art of observing correctly. By daily practice and exercise the children should be taught to see with their eyes, to hear with their ears, to understand with their mind and to give account in simple truth. If that sort of training were made a feature in the education of children, there would be no occasion for the modern Psalmist to say either in his haste or at his leisure "all men are liars."

Philadelphia Hero.

Philadelphia is cursed with a corrupt political machine, but it is blessed in having an honest and courageous mayor. Recently the Councils adopted an ordinance leasing the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for a term of seventy-five years for \$25,000,000. The people were violently opposed to the lease and indignantly protested, but the Councils paid no attention to them and passed the ordinance with but few dissenting votes. Mayor Weaver made no secret of the fact that he would veto the ordinance.

"Why," he asked, "should I be asked to consent to the city of Philadelphia giving away a contract that we now have at least \$25,000,000 in the next twenty years, and with the increase in the consumption of gas, probably \$40,000,000, and then at the end of twenty-two years we would get back, without any charge against it, the great gas plant, with all its franchises, with all the money expended upon it, to the United Gas Improvement Company? That plant, I believe, would cost the city from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; so that by the proposed lease we should be practically giving away to the United Gas Improvement Company, without any return, the present gas plant, which will be worth

at the expiration of twenty-two years from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000."

Members of the Council, who acted at the dictum of the machine, let the mayor understand that they would pass the ordinance over his veto. David J. Smyth, director of the Department of Public Safety, and Peter B. Costello, director of the Department of Public Works, refused to give him their aid in his fight against the Council, whereupon the mayor promptly removed them. Under the law, which was made for just such an emergency, he has full power to make removals, and, it is said, that there are something like 20,000 employees of the city who can be removed by the mayor's command. It has thus intimidated the machine that he will exercise his authority to the full extent if they insist on the gas deal. The mayor was elected by the machine, but he does not propose to do its bidding. He is protecting the rights and the property of the people and they are holding up his hands. Peace hath her heroes no less renowned than war. It is inspiring and reassuring to look upon a hero like Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia. "He has honesty; he has character and he has courage. These are the men who make popular government a success and save it from the spoilsman."

The fancy story, or the series of fancy stories, we have been reading about Mr. Charles M. Schwab's immense contracts with the czar to rebuild the Russian navy turn out to have been fabrications of the most fantastic kind. It is now an assured fact that the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, has contracted to build for Russia one battleship and one cruiser, to take the places of the Retvisan and the Varlag, which were built by the Cramps and were sunk by the Japs in the far East. Mr. Schwab has a contract for the Bethlehem Steel Company to furnish about a million dollars' worth of armor plate for these two vessels, and that is the extent of his bargains with the czar.

Those who have kept themselves informed of Russia's financial deals will readily understand that nine-tenths of the warships built for Russia for a long time to come will be built in German and French ship yards, that being one of the conditions upon which German and French financiers agreed to float or underwrite the two last Russian loans.

If the Rockefeller gift of \$100,000 to missions does nothing else to make it memorable, it has furnished the preacher up North with what promises to be a never-ending subject for sermons. According to Monday's Hartford Times, last Sunday made large additions to the census of discourses on the subject. Sunday's pulpitering seems, from the reports, to have been about equally divided between acceptance and rejection of Mr. Rockefeller's proffered cash.

We are pleased to hear that at the next meeting of the Ashland Council an ordinance will be granted for the exclusive electric lighting of that town to Mr. Frank Jay Gould. The amount of money involved is small, but it shows an admirable state of mind. Mr. Gould has made large investments in this section, is helping to build up this part of Virginia, and it is well for our people to give him every evidence of their good will and spirit of co-operation. Ashland has set a good example, and we hope that other communities in which Mr. Gould may operate will be equally as considerate.

The mayor of Colonial Beach has just resigned because the Town Council declined to grant him a raise. Mr. Roosevelt recently met with a similar discouragement, but pluckily hung on to his job.

Democrats can afford to look on with complacency while the President and the standpaters fight over Panama contracts, for no matter which side wins Democracy must be the gainer.

The British House of Commons is capable of getting as stirring on occasions as the United States Congress with Representative Baker defying everybody to throw him out.

"Young Mr. Hyde has made affidavit that Mme. Helene did not dance the can-can on one of the banquet tables at his \$100,000 French dinner." What did she dance, then?

The late wheat corner was a disastrous failure and the wheat crop is declared to be a humbling bumper, but none of these things move the flour mill trust.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, may be the Shiffl John that his enemies say he is, but his own opinion is that the city gas grab is decidedly more so.

Being a Russian naval officer in war times seems to be a far less dangerous calling than being a plain infantry or living in a cyclone country.

Wesley G. Parker, of the Arkansas National Bank, is taking an unauthorized vacation. Ten thousand is the figure mentioned in this connection.

Chicago public school officials are teaching children how to play and the children are teaching themselves how to play strike.

The dove of peace just hovered over Chicago at a safe distance from the brick bats. It dared not light.

That Fort Worth cyclone appears to have been pointed pretty directly at the Presbyterian assembly.

LADIES, —
A word to the wise is sufficient. If you are weak and delicate or in need of a tonic for your various organs try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Thousands of women all over the world acknowledge it to be the best woman's medicine in the world, and that it positively cures Backache, Sick or Nervous Headache, Cramps, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness, Constiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Kidney Troubles.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

RYMES FOR TODAY

Every Man His Own Dust-Pan.
Now, the wind begins to murmur,
Now it flies to a roar,
And we tug our hats on tighter
At our door;
And the thing we cherish mostly,
Meaning, oh, of course, the dust,
Rises free and circles ghostly
At the gust.
(Oh, the swirling and the whirling of the dust!)

Now the dust-cloud rises thicker
Till it wraps the world in night,
Sifting fast through door and window
Dust and dirt;
Men grow sick and ladies sicker,
At the sight,
And they wade about their mansions
Up to eyes and ears in dust—
Scan the streets, and at those seasons
Loose all trust,
At the winding and the blinding of the dust.

Out of doors, 'tis noon, yet darkness,
Horses, men and trees collide,
Lads who be, if dustless, larksome,
Run and hide,
Dogs bite here and there and bark some,
Fleeing wide,
Every man becomes a dust-man;
Means of help have not panned out—
(But ere long they simply must pan—
Throw a hand out,
And you'll find it made a dust-pan,
If you can doubt
Of the dusting and the gusting all about.)

Some would oil our dusty highways,
Some would pave or tar or sprinkle;
None are quite so good as my ways—
Note this wrinkle
For relief of all our by-ways
In a twinkling.
Let each dust-trapped, soiled pedestrian
Take his dust-pan out of town,
Shaking there his robe terrestrial
Clearly down;
Repeat the feat; let each equestrian
Swell the mound,
Till dust no more 'neath great 'Orestion
May be found.

'Orestion: Richmond's tutelar constellation, specially discovered for the purposes of this rhyme. —H. S. H.

North State Press On Judge Tourgee

Many of the North Carolina papers speak of the late ex-Judge Tourgee in complimentary terms. The Charlotte Observer says: He will be long remembered in North Carolina by his "Fool's Errand," a powerful novel, into which he has put the names of some of the prominent citizens of Greensboro and the State. The purpose of this story was to set forth the impossibility of reconstructing the South. He was one of the most rabid of all the carpet-baggers who blew in here, but law-abiding and honest. He was a lawyer, an able and just judge. His ability was unquestioned, and it is not recalled that he was involved in any of the thievish tricks distinguished by reconstruction period.

The Raleigh News-Observer speaks highly of his literary work, testifies to his honesty (a rare trait in a "carpet-bagger") and adds: "The younger generation knew nothing of Judge Tourgee except by tradition, but that makes him out an able man who took pleasure in putting the bottom nail on top" and in trying to transform the South in everything to Ohio ideals. He seemed in everything to have succeeded, for he realized that he realized better than anybody else that his labors in the South had been "a fool's errand," and that the South would never be a better place, and by ignorant men and aliens was impossible."

The Greensboro Record also pays a tribute to his integrity and his honest purposes as well understood. In our recent incident, the reconstruction period, the Record recalls, as did also the Times-Dispatch that a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan was held at night in a place of worship near his residence in Greensboro, and a vote was taken on the proposition to have him. "Fortunately," says the Record, "our discreet men happened to be present to thwart it. A unanimous vote was required to do a job like that, and the surprise to see how many men voted to swing him off."

BOYS DID NOT FIRE.

Only One Student Away on Account of Serenade Shooting.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Kindly publish the following statement in your issue of today, published in recent issues of your paper: First—There was no counter-fire on the part of the Randolph-Macon Academy while serenading Saturday night. In fact, not one of the students even had a pistol. Newport News is the only student that has left the academy on account of the shooting. The students busily engaged in their examinations.

E. SUMTER SMITH.
President Randolph-Macon Academy.
Bedford City, Va., May 24, 1905.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The French have conquered their German antipathies so far that a company of French farmers will underwrite a tour through Germany for purposes of study.

Emperor William has received the order of the Holy Sepulchre, which the Pope sent him. Two German cardinals invested him with the cross.

Vienna art circles are disturbed because the famous Rembrandt picture, "The Sower," has been sold to the art gallery at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The authorities of the Prague Insane Asylum have falsified their accounts one million crowns. It is a matter of long years of stealing.

He's the Trust's Own.

Rockingham county has a tobacco chewer who consumes one pound a week of double-thick sun-cured yellow tobacco, which is said to be the strongest tobacco on the market. The man comes to town twice every week and on each visit buys a half pound of the sun-cured tobacco. The tobacco retailer at 75 cents a pound, making the man's habit cost him \$36.40 a year.—Rockingham Register.

Scotch "Bulls."

Swift MacNeill is gaining unought renown because of the bulls he makes in the British house of commons. Not long ago he threw the house into convulsions by saying: "I will not repeat what I have been prevented from saying hitherto." This was shortly after he remarked, in criticizing the speech of a cabinet minister: "It is necessary that some notice be taken of the reply which the honorable gentleman did not make."

From the Seashore.

Said the old Sea Serpent,
"Here's a fellow, come near."
"He's the fellow," said the other,
"Who wrote you up last year."

Said the old Sea Serpent,
"He surely ought to die;
But if he goes against my conscience,
To swallow such a lie!"
—Atlantic Constitution.

Infant Musician.

Josef Hoffmann, the great pianist, could play the sonatas of Beethoven and Mozart when he was only 6. Three years before that time he could repeat any melody that was played to him. When he was 10 he had already composed a symphony and a mass, and this has always been one of Hoffmann's most cherished possessions.

DEFICIT CANNOT BE REDUCED NOW

Must Have Revision of Tariff or New Internal Taxes, Says Secretary Taft.

THE RAILWAY RATE QUESTION

Upholds Foreign Policy of President, Who, He Says, "Speaks Softly."

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—Although the opening session of the Republican State Convention was routine, consisting chiefly of the announcement of the committee and of the State committeemen, whom the district delegations had chosen early in the day, the fact that Secretary of War W. H. Taft, the temporary chairman, made his debut in his native State as a State convention orator, drew a large and attentive audience. During the reading of his speech, hearty applause greeted the mention of President Roosevelt and the allusions to the President's actions or policy. The chairman's plain statement of his opinion as to certain questions concerning which there had been much, in part, criticism, was the occasion for some of the heartiest cheering of the day.

Secretary Taft in his address discussed the railway rate question, saying the bill passed by the House seemed a moderate measure, calculated to give the added power to the commission necessary to effectiveness in remedying specific wrongs in rates without creating an all powerful tribunal which shall in advance take away from railways the power of rate making and the elasticity of responding to varying conditions. It will not thus paralyze individual effort in meeting the changing demands of trade. Concerning the treasury deficit, Mr. Taft said that it was likely to continue, it being impossible to cut down the appropriations. There were two alternatives, either revision of the tariff or the imposition of fresh internal taxation. As to foreign affairs, Mr. Taft defended the San Domingo treaty, saying it put the United States into the hands of the United States as a receiver, and said they should accept the obligations imposed by the Monroe Doctrine.

"The President," he said, "insists that if the United States is to be responsible to Europe for the good conduct of the governments of Central and South America, then it must be heard by those governments when it demands that they put their houses in order and so avoid the just complaints of European Powers." He referred to the policy of forbearance shown toward Venezuela as showing that although the President carries a "big stick," he does in fact speak softly. Mr. Taft urged a reduction in the Philippine tariff, and concluded with reference to several of the more important State issues.

CRASHED TO GROUND.

Thomas J. Glass, of Richmond, Killed in Bristol.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BRISTOL, TENN., May 24.—Thomas J. Glass, aged 46, a lineman for the Bristol Gas and Electric Company, was killed instantly this afternoon. He had climbed to top of a 30-foot pole to adjust a wire, when the pole broke in two at the bottom and fell, crushing the lineman and crushing in his breast.

Glass is survived by his wife and three little daughters. His aged mother resides in Richmond, Va., and is now critically ill, so that the news of her son's death has not been communicated to her.

Lands Flooded.

(By Associated Press.)
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 24.—The river bottom lands of Madison, Marshall and Morgan counties, along the Tennessee River, have been overflowed, much damage having been done. The replanting of thousands of acres of cotton and corn will be necessary.

Receiver Appointed.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN., May 24.—J. B. Fletcher, of Elizabethton, has been appointed receiver of the Whiting Lumber Company, under a bond of \$25,000, which has been executed. The appointment is temporary, but will in all probability be made permanent by the court. The business will be wound up.

NEW CHAIR CREATED.

Orthopedic Surgery to be Taught at Old Medical College.

The Medical College of Virginia has created the chair of Orthopedic Surgery (for the treatment of deformities) and appointed Dr. William P. Matthews to the place. Dr. Matthews has been for a long time professor of anatomy at the University of Virginia, and was assistant and demonstrator. Dr. Miller, who is regarded as eminently qualified for the position, will be in charge of the opening of the new session this fall. Persons afflicted with deformity are already being sent to the Memorial Hospital for treatment, from many of the other Southern States, and the Medical College of Virginia takes the teaching of this important branch.

Ivanhoe Lodge's Banquet.

The fourteenth anniversary of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 24, K. of P., will be celebrated at 8:15 to-night at Murphy's Hotel by a banquet and general socialization. There will be a large attendance, and the evening will be marked by their efforts, and the appropriateness of the occasion. Ivanhoe Lodge is composed of some of the best known members of the order.

Russia's Timber Wealth.

The vast forest areas of Russia in Europe, which cover nearly 500,000 acres, or 36 per cent. of the entire area of the country, are aptly termed "wooden Russia." Few people who have not traveled through the part of the country can form any idea of the country's boundless wealth in timber.

JUST ONE WORD THAT WORD IS

Tutt's,
It refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and MEANS HEALTH.

Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Bloating?
Bilious?
Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate inaction of the LIVER.

You Need

Tutt's Pills
Take No Substitute.



DON'T FORGET
That Furniture is proved by its service, but all too often it is bought by its appearance. We guarantee each piece we sell to be as good as it looks; let's supply you to-day with
MAHOGANY SUITS, ODD DRESSERS, &C.
All newest styles at lowest prices. Have you seen our complete line of BRASS BEDS?
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SUMMER RESORTS

WHITE STONE LITHIA SPRINGS HOTEL
Opens June 1st
Under Entirely New Management.

THIS ELEGANT HOTEL is a three-story brick structure, thoroughly modern, and is one of the most attractive resort hotels in the South. It is lighted by electricity, is equipped with the latest sanitary plumbing, and a complete system of water works has just been installed. The rooms are light, airy and commodious, every room in the house being an outside one. The furnishings and appointments are in keeping with the attractive surroundings. Situated near Spartanburg, S. C., with trolley car connection with the railroad station, direct to the hotel, it is within easy access of all points in the South. Convenient schedules and low summer rates. Express office and telegraph and long-distance phone in the hotel.

The hotel is now under entirely new management, and will be conducted in a thoroughly up-to-date and satisfactory manner. Nothing will be overlooked that will contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. For rates and reservations, address

WHITE STONE LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,
WHITE STONE SPRINGS, S. C.

DO YOU EXPECT TO WITNESS THE UNITED STATES LAND AND NAVAL MANOEUVRES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE? IF SO, STOP AT
BUCKROE BEACH
(THE PLAYGROUND OF VIRGINIA)
SEASON OPENS MAY 29th
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF C. W. REX.
HOTEL EQUIPPED AND FURNISHED WITH ALL POSSIBLE MODERN CONVENIENCES. OUR FORMER PATRONS ARE OUR BEST REFERENCES. MODERATE RATES OF RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,
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A thoroughly comfortable, homelike hotel, located in one of the best districts in London. Offers superior inducements to American Travelers. Our former patrons are our best references. Moderate tariff of rates furnished on request.

ADIRONDACK, WHITEFACE INN, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Opens June 1st, 1905. HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr., The Grafton, Wash., D. C.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
May 25th.

67 B. C.—Titus Vespasian took the city of Joppa, in Galilee, by assault, on the 25th of the Month Iudaeus.

1315—Edward Bruce invaded Ireland with 6,000 men. "He fought many battles and gained them all," and was for a brief period king of the country.

1630—Eight Englishmen left by mistake in Greenland, by their countrymen, having by good economy and wise expedients, succeeded in passing the winter without loss of life.

1765—Insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica. The loss to the island, in human lives, was estimated a \$500,000.

1804—The American minister to France was in England in pursuit of agrarian information; also, some said, with the view to obtaining a loan for the purchase of Florida.

1829—Roman Catholics in this country celebrated with much joy the passage of the Catholic relief bill by the British government.

1830—The French expedition against Algiers sailed from Toulon, consisting of 31,100 men, under the command of General Bourmont and succeeded in reducing that kingdom to a French province.

1848—Major-General Scott was received by the municipal authorities of New York city.

1854—One division of the French army left Marseilles in order to occupy Athens